

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Copy of the Perspective Plan from 1 October to 31 December 1950

Activities during the period from 1 October to 31 December 1950 will be devoted to the following political tasks:

1. The struggle for peace. The peace movement will be intensified by enlisting the cooperation of labor unions and trade unions, women and youth organizations, sports and cultural associations, religious and similar agencies and prominent personalities. All movements serving the maintenance of peace will be supported. The mystery which normally enshrouds the birth of war will be exposed and a campaign will be launched against rearmament, activation of a German army, remilitarization and the reinforcement of the occupation troops and all of the consequences associated therewith. The Land peace committees and the campaign for collection of signatures pledging support of the Stockholm Appeal will be given the strongest possible emphasis.
2. Defense of democratic rights and liberties. This campaign will be directed against the persecution of German patriots, suppression of peace demonstrations, peace-loving newspapers and their printing offices, police actions concerned with searching party and organization offices (sic), robbery of party buildings and offices and against the dismissal of workers, office employees and officers in public service on the basis of the directive which, in violation of the constitution, was issued by Western
3. German authorities. Support will be given to the defense movement for partisans of peace and patriots under arrest. The issue of national solidarity will be developed to the maximum and aid will be given to the committees for freedom and justice.
3. Unity of action among the working class will be effected through cooperation with Social-Democratic, Christian, and non-partisan workers in the campaign for defending democratic rights, securing the means of existence and rendering resistance against methods of suppression, both foreign and domestic. The Open Letter to the SPD comrades will be made the subject of discussion with SPD laborers. A campaign will be started for increased wages, additional payment because of the high cost of living and for winter bonuses and this will be correlated in a general movement designed to rally common support for all measures serving to improve the living conditions of the working class.
4. An intensified campaign for a unified Democratic Germany will be launched by spreading propaganda emphasizing the achievements of the German Democratic Republic and the Five-Year-Plan which is being performed in the interest of all of Germany; by convening all-German conferences, giving support to delegations and effecting exchange of opinions through correspondence between enterprises, agencies, and individual persons.
5. Support will be given to all forms of national resistance as defined by Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, at the first National Congress:
 - a. National resistance is directed against the occupation statute and the Ruhr statute as well as against all measures designed to facilitate the execution thereof. National resistance strives for a just peace treaty and withdrawal of all occupation troops.
 - b. National resistance is directed against the militarization of Western Germany and implies that it is the duty of all patriotic Germans not only to expose all measures concerned with preparations for war but to organize popular campaigns against them. This applies to all technical preparations which will only serve to devastate Western Germany.

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- c. National resistance is directed against armament production and at the same time strives for the improvement and development of the German peace industry. Labor force will be persuaded to refuse armament work.
 - d. National resistance is directed against the activation of units of mercenaries and a German army of hirelings. It makes it the duty of all German patriots to refuse to be mercenaries for imperialistic warmongers. Furthermore it is directed against all attempts to recruit young Germans as foreign legionaries for foreign armies.
 - e. National resistance calls for enlightenment of the German people concerning the goals of American and British war propaganda.
 - f. National resistance is directed against the importation of American commodities which may be manufactured in Germany. It serves to secure the jobs of workers and employees and to protect the existence of traders and farmers.
 - g. National resistance is directed against the dismantling activities in Western Germany which were prompted by competition. It employs all means to prove them illegal and contrary to international law.
 - h. National resistance is represented by the efforts of German patriots directed toward exposing the methods by which American and British monopolists penetrate Germany's economy and subjugate individual enterprises or whole branches of her economy.
 - i. National resistance is directed against acts which shift the burden of Anglo-American war preparations to the German working people. It supports all efforts by the workers which are designed to secure better living conditions and to render resistance against high taxes, high costs of living, and other forms of exploitation.
 - j. National resistance is directed against all measures taken by the Bonn administration and the Anglo-American governors to restrict economic relations between the German Democratic Republic and Western Germany. It strives for free development of intra-German trade whereby hundreds of thousands of unemployed in Western Germany and in the Western sectors of Berlin would again receive employment and bread.
 - k. National resistance is directed against the disintegration and ruin of German cultural life through the importation from the U.S.A. of the imperialistic culture of American gangsters. It serves the protection and the development of the great German national culture.
 - l. National resistance implies that it is the natural duty of all Germans to support and protect the partisans of peace and all German patriots from terror and persecution by the Anglo-American occupation authorities and the police and justice agencies of the puppet Bonn government. A constant and effective drive against arrests, suppression of newspapers and demonstrations, and against the outlawing of partisans of peace movements and the National Front will be started in all enterprises and mass organizations, rural as well as municipal.
6. Friendship with the U.S.S.R. will be cultivated as being a most vital asset to the German people. The role of the U.S.S.R. as the champion of peace and the example and the stronghold of all partisans of peace will be emphasized.
7. Directives issued by Duesseldorf and Berlin demand that the perspective plan emphasize resistance by laborers and employees in public service against the declaration of the Bonn Government and oblige correspondents to organize practical aid for the Komitee fuer Freiheit und Recht (Committee for Freedom and Justice), for the Komitees zur Verteidigung deutscher Patrioten (Committees for the Defense of German Patriots) and for the Komitees zur Verteidigung der nationalen Rechte und Freiheiten (Committees for the defense of national rights and liberties). Such committees will be established in all

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cities and villages. They are subsidiary branches of the National Front. Material aid for dependents of partisans under arrest will be provided by the correspondents in cooperation with the KPD. Public prosecutors and judges who pronounce sentences will be defamed in broadcasts and leaflets. Jurists will be rallied to the cause to expound treatises proving violations of the constitution by the government in enacting the Bonn Basic Law. This will be followed by large protest movements to be conducted in enterprises and labor unions. Correspondents will also organize demonstrations of solidarity with the people of Korea. Money will be collected for the support of this movement. Letters to the editors protesting against news reels on Korea will be showered on the editorial offices of newspapers. In the event of strikes correspondents will immediately **get in touch with** the persons directing the strikes with a view toward facilitating the spread of these disturbances. Combat groups will be established in all enterprise sections for the purpose of establishing control over all strike activities. At the same time correspondents will organize social boycotts against prominent politicians and economists in the various parliaments and political agencies. Finally, a task of utmost importance will be to initiate a plebiscite on the issue of remilitarization.

8. Events and demonstrations scheduled for the period covered by this plan include the following:
 - a. People's elections in the German Democratic Republic on 15 October 1950 and demonstrations by the Western population coinciding with these elections.
 - b. German-Soviet Friendship Week from 1 to 7 November 1950.
 - c. Revolution ceremonies in November 1950.
 - d. All-German Peace Congress on 4 and 5 November 1950.
 - e. World Peace Congress in Prague on 4 and 5 November 1950.
 - f. KPD Party **Convention** in December 1950.
 - g. Elections in Bavaria, Hesse, Thuringen and Baden.

Working Plans of the People's Correspondents

On the basis of the Perspective Plan, each correspondent will draft a plan of his own for the period from 15 October 1950 to 15 November 1950 and for the subsequent period from 15 November to 15 December 1950. The plan will cover the following subjects:

1. Audiences to be formed.
2. Meetings to be held.
 - a. With cultural features.
 - b. With discussions.
 - c. With lectures or musical performances.
3. People's correspondents to be recruited.
4. Conferences to be held with people's correspondents.
 - a. Collective conferences.
 - b. Individual conferences.
5. Literature to be supplied for broadcasts on the land level.
6. Broadcasts on enterprises, performances, demonstrations and similar items.
7. Original tape recordings.
8. Interviews with prominent personalities.
9. Broadcasts featuring economics.
10. Broadcasts featuring labor unions.
11. Broadcasts featuring agriculture.
12. Broadcasts featuring youth activities.
13. Broadcasts with features concerning women.
14. Broadcasts with cultural features.
15. Propaganda activities
 - a. Distribution of propaganda literature.
 - b. Propaganda posters and show windows.
 - c. Propaganda in motion picture theaters.
 - d. Other methods of propaganda.
16. Suggestions for the Central Office and the editorial staff.